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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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The Body of a Japanese Buddhist Followed by 150,000 Mourners.

Orano Kosho, head of the Otani sect of Japanese Buddhists, died recently, and his funeral was the occasion for a wonderful outpouring of mourners. The late leader was in his seventy-sixth year and had since the age of eleven been a prominent member in his sect. In the course of his life he had rendered valuable services to the imperial court, and these were recognized in 1873 by the emperor, who conferred upon the prelate a patent of nobility and a pension. The funeral of Orano Kosho was one of the memorable events of Kyoto. Elaborate preparations had been made for the ceremony, no expense being spared, and ten thousand people composed the funeral cortege, which was reviewed by one hundred and fifty thousand more. The members of the imperial family were present, with a vast number of high officials. The funeral services began at 8:30 in the great temple of Kyoto, and the procession to the crematory was formed an hour and a half later, the entire route being lined by swarms of people desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to one who was universally loved. The hearse was made of wicker work covered with gold and the journey, of two miles occupied over two hours. The high priest came immediately behind the hearse, shaded from the sun's rays by an enormous crimson umbrella borne by attendants. He was followed by two thousand one hundred priests and three hundred acolytes, the lay mourners of the cortege coming next to the number of over nine thousand. Several stands erected along the route gave way and hundreds of people were injured. The remains of the dead prelate were placed in the furnace about six o'clock in the evening and next afternoon the ashes were taken from the receiver and placed in an urn.

A KANSAS PONY.

Members of the Family Can Ride Him But He Hates Strangers.

There is a man who lives near Anthony, Kan., who makes considerable money out of a well-trained pony. No one knows the history of the animal, which is a half Indian and half Texan, and which can run a mile against an average thoroughbred.

Its master and any member of the family can ride it anywhere with ease and it appears to be the best behaved pony the world has ever seen. But it objects strongly to being ridden by strangers, and when times are hard its owner will get into a crowd and offer bets indiscriminately that no one can ride the pony a dozen blocks. Those who know the pony are much too discreet to take any chances, but if there are strangers present there are always takers, and when the stake is put up it is to all intents and purposes the property of the pony owner. The very best of riders fail ignominiously when they try to exhibit their skill on this peculiar little creature.

It does not waste any time on ordinary bucking, but proceeds demurely for a few paces at a rocking chair gait. Then it swings suddenly around, either to the right or left, with every limb stiffened out, with the rider generally going off at a tangent to his utter astonishment. When this trick fails the pony has another one which is still more bewildering in character, and if these fail it has a way of slipping down on its haunches at an inopportune moment, which disconcerts even an expert cowboy.

A CIPHER TELEGRAM.

The Neighborly Country Operator Thought It Was Useless.

Another of the many good stories told at the expense of the "cipher telegram" of the modern business world came up the other day, said the New York Tribune.

A city broker, whose house is in New Jersey, was obliged by illness to lose a day from his business, so he sent word to his clerk at the office to let him know by telegram something of the day's transactions.

The hours wore on, but no telegram appeared, and the broker began to be mystified, not to say provoked, at the unaccountable negligence of his faithful clerk. The telegraph office was a mile from his home, and there was nothing to be done but to wait for the messenger, who didn't come.

Next morning the unhappy suburbanite stopped on his way to the station to make inquiries at the telegraph office. The operator was an old town gossip, with an interest in everybody's affairs, and greeted his visitor in a neighborly fashion.

"Good morning, sir; all well, I hope?"

"Yes; all right. I say, didn't you get a telegram for me yesterday?"

"Telegram for you? Let me see. Why, yes, I believe I did. But I couldn't make nothing out of it, so I didn't think 'twas worth while to send it up."

A GREAT ENGLISH JURIST.

Some Queer Traits of the Late Sir James Stephen.

It was said of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, of the high court of justice, who retired from the bench in 1891, that he was the greatest authority on criminal law that the bar has produced.

The stories told of his severe utterances and of his gentle and merciful deeds would fill a volume, says the New York Sun. Although his manner was rough and his sentences invariably pronounced in a harsh voice, genuine distress always appealed to his kind heart and won his sympathy. His lordship never had the slightest hesitation in rebuking a barrister, of no matter how high standard, who failed, even for an instant, to respect the dignity of the court, or who took unfair advantage of a witness. And Sir James' rebukes were often more dreaded than the adverse verdict of a jury. On the other hand, he would go far out of his way to assist a struggling young barrister who lacked only experience.

It was said of him that he was a lawyer among literary men and a literary man among lawyers. His speeches and his legal decisions ran in a style that reminded one of Macaulay whom he had evidently taken for his literary model. His literary sketches bear the stamp of a sound mind and good judgment. His first production was a series entitled: "Essays by a Barrister," which appeared in the Saturday Review and secured for him a foothold in the literary world. While on the bench many of his decisions and utterance were severely criticised.

"I should not believe a man on his oath," he once said, "who told me he did not care for getting on." That remark was criticised in nearly every publication in England, much to his lordship's disgust. The small things of life did not interest him very much, and he frequently amused a roomful of barristers and spectators by asking the meaning of something which an ordinary child might know

History of a Great Diamond.

The imperial treasury of Austria contains the Florentine diamond, one of the finest of the world, noted for its luster and brilliancy. It is said to be worth four hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has a romantic history. It once belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was rather careless in guarding his treasures. He went to battle one day with this diamond in his pocket, and the result was that he lost it. The diamond lay on the road and a Swiss soldier picked it up, and, looking upon it as a piece of glass, threw it down again, but as it fell the sun's rays caught it, and the soldier thinking it a pretty trinket, concluded to carry it along. Shortly after this he showed it to a priest. The priest admired it and gave him two shillings for it. The priest sold it to a jeweler for two and sixpence, and a rich merchant paid the jeweler twenty-five hundred dollars for it. The merchant sold it to an Italian duke for one thousand dollars advance of his price, and the duke sold it to one of the popes, who paid sixty thousand dollars. After a number of other adventures it came into the possession of a grand duke who married Empress Maria Theresa, of Austria, and through her it came to the imperial treasury.

POST OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Vast Quantities Are Used and They Are Supplied from Washington.

All the supplies required by the 65,000 post offices in this country are furnished from Washington. These post offices require six tons of stationery every working day. They consume 25,000 pounds of jute wrapping twine every week. This twine comes in balls and, according to contract, each ball has four inches of string sticking out of its middle. Thus employes are induced to start unwrapping from that end. Formerly they were as apt as not to begin with the wrong extremity, winding up with a tangle, so that a quarter of each ball on an average was wasted.

The 65,000 post offices use up 100 reams of manilla paper blanks every day. One of these is put on the outside of every package of letters sent out from post offices, bearing the name of the sending post office, the date, etc. Half a million lead pencils are consumed annually in Uncle Sam's postal service, as well as 7,200 quarts of mucilage, 1,500 quarts of ink, 10,000 pounds of rubber bands and 12,000 gross of pens. The pens alone cost $5,000 every twelvemonth. For making postmarks 28,000 ink pads and 30,000 pounds of stamping ink per annum are required. Six million cards are used every year for registered letter receipts. Weighing scales for mail are an expense to the government of $9,000 every year, 200 a week being needed to replace those which are worn out, broken or burned up with post offices.

MEXICO'S LOST CITY.

The Remarkable Discovery of a Prospecting Miner.

While Rambling Through the Wilds of the Durango Mountains the Prospector Happens Upon the Deserted Town.

The finding of a ruined and deserted city recently among the wilds of the Durango mountains by Malvern W. Cresworth, an English mining man, has had the effect of renewing the interest in the lost city long known to exist somewhere in northern central Mexico, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The claim made that Mr. Cresworth is the first man to see the city is perhaps erroneous, as it is pretty well known to have been discovered by Jose Barresa, a Mexican, over half a century ago, while the Indians of the Sierra Madres have long referred to such a city in their traditions. On the strength of Barresa's statements three different parties have been outfitted in late years from San Dimas, a mining camp on the west side of the range, in the effort to locate the deserted city and secure the treasure which the Mexican said it contained.

The story of Barresa, who was alive up to a few years ago, is that when a young man of twenty-five years of age he was imprisoned in the carcel in the city of Durango on the charge of cattle-stealing. Whether guilty or not he declined to say, but at any rate he succeeded in making his escape from jail and fled to the mountain wilds of the north in the effort to reach his old home at San Dimas. The Sierra Madres in the state of Durango are among the wildest mountains in the world and are almost impassable. The fugitive soon became lost and for many days wandered in an almost demented condition over the rugged fastnesses. One day in coming out upon a precipitous bluff looking down into a deep valley he saw far below him what appeared to be a populous city. After great difficulty he succeeded in descending the precipitous wall which hemmed in the settlement from the outside world, but found, to his amazement, not an inhabitant in sight. Exploring the city, he found the houses deserted and the courts of the dwellings grown up with rank weeds and tropical plants. Exploring further, he found signs which told him that the city had been deserted or its people swept suddenly out of existence while pursuing the ordinary vocations of life. The place could easily be recognized as an old Spanish mining town by the works which remained, and, going into the old mills and arrastras, he found large stores of silver ore left while in the process of being worked.

The discoverer took samples of his ore and after many more days of wandering finally found his way to San Dimas, where he had the samples assayed. They proved to be very rich in silver, with some gold, and the story told by the Mexican created large interest. A party with Barresa as its guide, soon set out to locate the place and sack it of its riches. But as the mountains were without trails and the country in general one of the roughest in the world he was unable to again find the place, the trail to which was at least very obscure and intricate. Two other attempts to find the hidden city under the direction of the Mexican were made in later years, but were no more successful than the first. As there was every reason to believe the story many of the associates of Barresa, who lived to be over ninety years old, at various times have essayed to rediscover the ancient city and its workings. Many of them have come to grief and have never been heard of since trying to unravel the mystery of the Sierras.

Richard E. Chism, of the City of Mexico, a well-known mining man and at present editor of the Mexican Miner, was personally acquainted with Barresa when he was an old man, and says there can be little doubt that the late find made is but an accidental discovery of what has been searched for through many years. Mr. Chism is entirely familiar with the country in a general way and says the Spaniards three hundred years ago had large mines worked by native slaves in the region. If the fresh efforts which will be shortly made to locate the city succeed in their purpose he thinks some of the richest silver mines in the republic will probably be reopened to the light and to work.

Reindeer in Alaska.

General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the president concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made owing to lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer 127 reindeer were purchased in Siberia, 124 of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of 340 in September. Herds of 100 reindeer each have been given to four mission stations; and distribution to various other stations will follow as the herd increases. The statements that the superstition of the Siberian natives would prevent the purchase of live reindeer, that deer could not survive transportation, that it is impossible for them to thrive in Alaska, and that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy them, has been disproved by experience.

A GRAND ARSENAL.

The City of Pittsburgh in Times of Trouble.

Its Resources Drawn Upon During the Civil War — Experiments and Successes in the Building of Great Cannon.

Pittsburgh has at all times been an important point from which war supplies of all kinds have been obtained. In every war engaged in by the United States our citizens have been active. Not to mention the splendid corps of rangers organized in western Pennsylvania, under Col. Cresap, to help Washington in the siege of Boston, the cannon and balls with which Commodore Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay, were made in Pittsburgh, as were also the chains, anchors and other fittings for his fleet, at the foundry of Joseph McClurg, which was then the great resource and dependence of the United States government.

The remarkable fact, says the Chronicle-Telegraph, that Gen. Jackson was only enabled to fight the battle of New Orleans through the supply of war material of all kinds manufactured here, is one of the proud points in our local history. Maj. Foster, United States quartermaster, induced the whole population of the then borough to engage in the patriotic work, and on a bleak December evening the second steamboat ever built on western waters, the Enterprise, put off from our shores on its vital errand.

The Mexican war proved a great opportunity to show what Pittsburgh could do in the way of furnishing powder and cannon balls, not to mention battery and cavalry furnishments of all kinds. A young lieutenant was then stationed here on behalf of the United States army, and he is known to every boy. He was the gallant W. T. Sherman, the hero of the march to the sea.

A few years after that time a studious ordnance lieutenant was quartered at our arsenal, and he had some notion of improving the artillery. His name also became famous the world over, and the experiments carried on, by the permission of Messrs. Knapp & Wade in their foundry, located a short distance above the Fort Wayne railroad bridge over the Allegheny river, had consequences little dreamed of at the time. The name of the lieutenant was T. J. Rodman, and every sailor and soldier of the late war has felt thankful for his grand achievements. Mr. Rodman's idea was to cast guns hollow, so that they might cool from the center, and it is one of the evidences of the mysterious ways in which Providence moves, when it is stated that no less a person than Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, very essentially helped the young ordnance officer in perfecting and testing his invention, by getting from congress an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to this end. The Rodman idea involved a complete revolution in artillery, not only as to casting, but also as to the very shape of cannon. Dahlgren afterward took up the subject for the navy, and thus were armaments provided ahead of anything else in the world. Rodman paved the way for Armstrong and Krupp.

The fine charcoal iron of western Pennsylvania, with a tensile strength of 35,000 pounds, was drawn upon by Rodman, and after 5 and 6 inch guns had stood tests at the proving grounds located at Turtle creek, being fired many more times than ever exacted before, the construction of a monster cannon of 15-inch bore was undertaken. It was named the Union, prophetic of the grand instrumentality shown afterward. Its weight was no less than 50,000 pounds, and that such a huge mass of iron could be cast without flaw or hitch was long thought impossible by the best metallurgists abroad or at home. The ball fired by the 15-inch guns weighed 700 pounds, and the 20-inch gun cast subsequently served a projectile of not less than 1,000 pounds in weight.

The Fort Pitt foundry, organized when the war came for the specific purpose of making cannon and their concomitants, by Messrs. Knapp, Wade & Co., with Mr. William Metcalf, as manager, proved of stupendous importance. It was a grand sight to see no less than twenty-five of the giant dogs of war under the lathes at one time. Fully a thousand men were employed, and the casting time was always one of spectacular interest; five cupola furnaces, ranged to pour their liquid metal under the intense, and at times vigorously emphatic, superintendence of Joe Kaye.

No less than three thousand cannon were cast and finished at these works during the war, and hundreds of forts and batteries all over the grand theater of conflict belched forth their shot and shell—a testimony of the ingenuity, grit and enterprise of Pittsburgh's artificers. The resources of the works were grandly illustrated at the siege of Vicksburg. After months of weary effort, Gen. Grant and his officers struck the idea of bombardment. Orders were sent in hot haste to Pittsburgh for thirty of the hugest monsters ever made, and inside of thirty working days they were on their way south, floating on specially constructed barges, built by Monroe & Co. The mortars fired a thousand rounds each, and threw thousands of tons of Pittsburgh iron into the doomed town, with a result that proved the turning point of the war.

THE EYES OF PORTRAITS.

Why They Appear to Follow a Person from One Point to Another.

How is it that the eyes of some portraits seem to follow a spectator around the room? It has been thus explained: Suppose, says the Baltimore American, a portrait have its face and eyes directed straight in front, so as to look at the spectator. Let a straight line be drawn through the tip of the nose and half way between the eyes. On each side of this middle line there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin and of neck, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole of the eye. If one now go to one side, the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally, and at every position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line, and the iris will remain in the center of the whole of the eyeball, so that the portrait will preserve all the character of a figure looking at the spectator, and must necessarily do so wherever he stands. In portraits the apparent motion of the head is generally rendered indistinct by the canvas being imperfectly stretched, as the slightest concavity and convexity entirely deforms the face. Ofttimes the obliquity is considerable. The deception is, therefore, seen best when the painting is executed on a flat board and in colors sufficiently vivid to represent every line in the face with tolerable distinctness at great obliquities. Distinctness of outline is also most necessary to a satisfactory exhibition of this optical delusion.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Relic of a Whaler's Trip to the Northwest Passage.

One of the most interesting things to be seen in Washington, says the Post, is an old, battered harpoon head, branded with the letters "Mon T." The history of the relic is remarkable. It was found bedded deep in the body of a whale killed by the fleet after a terrific fight in the Compas grounds, off the northwest coast, some years ago. It was a great swivel-headed spear, well preserved, except where the shank of the iron had been eaten away by the salt water down to the whale's body. From the brand on the iron its history could be traced. The mark was that of the steam whaler Montezuma, which was formerly a British man-of-war, and nearly sixty years ago was purchased by the Nantucket whalers and cruised in the North Atlantic. During the late war the Montezuma, which was then a worthless old hulk, was purchased by the government and sunk as a part of the famous stone fleet to cage in the blockade runners at Charleston. From all the facts in her history it must have been nearly fifty years ago that she lost the harpoon in the great whale in the Atlantic, and as the humpback whale never goes south past the tropics this one must have worked his way over through the northwest passage and under the ice floes to the Compas grounds off the northwest coast, where he was killed by the San Francisco fleet nearly half a century later. This harpoon was long in the office of the whaling company in San Francisco and was presented by Senator Perkins to the National Geographic society of Washington.

MEN OF MANY WORDS.

Vocabularies of Educated Men Reach as High as Twelve Thousand Words.

How many words are included in the vocabulary of ordinary persons? Prof. Max Muller thinks a farm laborer would not have more than 400 words in actual use, and the same writer declares that a well-educated man, who has been at the university and who reads the Bible, Shakespeare and the daily papers, together with circulating library books, seldom uses more than 300 or 400 words in actual conversation. A contributor to Cassell's Saturday Journal has been at considerable pains to check these theories, and the conclusion he arrives at is that the figures given are too small. Farm hands, he finds, are able to name all the common objects of the farm, and to do this involves the use of more than the entire number of 300 words allotted to them. Then, by going through a dictionary, and excluding compound words, or words not in pretty constant use, he found that there were under the letter "s" alone 1,018 words that are to be found in ordinary people's vocabulary. It would be nearer the truth, we are told, to say that the agricultural laborer uses 1,500 words, and knows or can guess the meaning of 1,500 more, and that intelligent farm hands and artisans command 4,000 words, while educated people have at call from 8,000 to 10,000. Journalists are credited with 12,000.

A Strange Conflagration.

A street was literally set on fire at Buda-Peath, Hungary, a short time ago. A glass carboy, filled with benzine, accidentally fell from the car in which it was being hauled. Of course, it broke, and the benzine ran over the street and through the slot into the conduit of the electric railroad. An electric car passed just at that time, a spark flew out between the trolley and the conductor in the conduit, and the benzine burst into a sheet of flame. The frightened passengers escaped somehow, and then everybody had to wait until the fire burned itself out.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT MAY 19, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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REPUBLICAN PRESS LEAGUE.

A large number of the Republican papers of this State have organized a Republican Press League in the interest of the party of Protection and good government in the coming campaign, but the Sacramento Bee is opposed to it, as it believes the papers belonging will give up their independence and allow the league to be run by a "boss"; and another paper of the Democratic persuasion says it will be dominated by "W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific." The League, as we understand it, has been organized for the better diffusion among the party press, or those favorable to the principles of the Republican party, of information beneficial in the furtherence of the success of Republican principles at the coming election. So far as W. H. Mills is concerned, that gentleman has enough to do in helping settlers get homes without attempting to run the Republican papers of the State. He is doing more for the Republican party by managing the land business of the Southern Pacific Co. so that the poor man can make homes on its lands, than he can by any other means. The home owners make up the bulk of the Republican party.

Attempt to Murder.

The Inyo Independent of last Saturday gives the following account of a shooting affair at Bishop:

Last night about 11 o'clock, in the town of Bishop, Manuel Montana, of Lone Pine, was shot and dangerously wounded by a Mexican named Balentin Diaz.

It seems that Montana had known Diaz in Los Angeles some years ago, and in speaking of him, stated that at that time he did not bear an enviable reputation. Diaz hearing of the remarks became angry and sought an explanation. Meeting Montana they talked it over, had a drink, parted, and were apparently on friendly terms.

Later in the evening, about 11 o'clock Montana, thinking that perhaps Diaz might be in need of something to eat and a night's lodging, went in search of him for the purpose of providing him with both. Meeting him, and before he could extend his invitation, Diaz commenced shooting and shot the unfortunate man three times, in the stomach, head and left hand.

The would-be-murderer, after the shooting, stole a horse and started down the valley. He was tracked as far as Independence by Frank Ruelas, from whom we gained the above information.

Sheriff Gorman and deputies are now in pursuit, and it is confidently expected that Diaz will be in custody in a short time.

The injured man is reported to be still alive as we go to press.

On Sunday last over 100 persons were confirmed at the Catholic Church in Sacramento. The Bee gives the names of those who embraced the Catholic faith. The females, with but two or three exceptions, have four names, and about one-half, or more, have a "Gertrude" among the four; and three-quarters of the men possess three names.

On Sunday Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned, together with the Hotel Regent, a Methodist Church and several dwellings, the entire loss being $1,500,000.

The Baptist Convention at Dallas, Tex. denounced Governor Northern, of Georgia, for appointing Patrick Walsh, a Catholic, U. S. Senator. Would the Catholics have denounced him had he appointed a Baptist?

All Carson, except the poor printers and newspaper men, left for the Fair last Saturday night to attend the Nevada Day exercises. A large delegation also went from Virginia City.

Ardizzi & Olcese, the prominent merchants and sheep men of Sumner, Kern county, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided against McKane, the Brooklyn Democratic boss, who was sent to States Prison for corruption at the last election in that city.

The Mason Valley Creamery recently destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt this season owing to the low price of butter.

Foster's storm has caused great floods in Wisconsin and Minnesota, causing a loss of millions of dollars worth of property.

The famous yacht Valkyrie has been lost, with all on board, off the Coast of Africa.

Monday's storm dropped over a foot of snow on the Summit on the C. P. road.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficent action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

HONESTLY SPOKEN.

There are very few Democratic papers honest enough to speak the truth about the present hard times and the Cleveland administration, but the San Antonio, Texas, Express is one of the few, and "speaks out in meeting" as follows:

"A number of our Democratic contemporaries have, with more partisan zeal than discretion, undertaken to prove that the Republican party is responsible for the Coxey movement. The Express, as a Democrat of the Democrats, would like very much to believe that its contemporaries have made out their case; but the cold, hard fact confronts it that the Republican party was in power a very long time and no 'industrial armies' marched and countermarched across the country, living on hope and 'handouts,' and occasionally borrowing a train of boxcars without giving security for the safe return of the same. The Republican party was in power at the close of the war, when so many half demoralized men were turned loose to work their way back into the industrial economy of the country as best they could, but no serious demonstrations ensued. The Republican party was in power when the South was practically devoid of capital, and the tremendous war debt was sapping the nation's resources, yet no man who wanted to earn honest living failed to find an opportunity. Some ugly strikes occurred under "Republican misrule," it is true; but the men who engaged in them knocked off work when they were earning from $2 to $16 a day.—Now a million men could be hired in four and twenty hours at $1 a day, and many of them would shed tears of joy at such an opportunity. It is almost enough to make a Simon pure Democratic journal like the Express angry to be compelled to announce that no such pitiable state of affairs as exists to-day ever obtained under even the most wasteful and corrupt of Republican administrations; but with the mighty Cleveland's example before us we must muster up sufficient moral courage to "tell the truth." To be candid, the Express is not much addicted to the manufacture of partisan thunder; with such intellectual searchlight as the good Lord hath favored it withal, it accepts the political horizon only for hard facts. It places the well-being of the people above and beyond the welfare of any political party."

W. E. Lindsey, the locator of the travertine ledge in Mono county, arrived last night. He has sold the quarry to a party of capitalists. The new owners propose to ship the travertine to all parts of the United States and even to Europe. They assert that the discovery is one of the most important ever made in the New World.

Mr. Lindsey will now devote his entire time and attention to his marble quarry in Antelope Valley. Mr. Lindsey is just beginning to reap the reward of his labor, and it will not be long before he shall obtain the credit due him for his marvelous discoveries and the prosperity which will inevitably result from his patient work and his knowledge of geology.—Carson News

MONO MARBLE.

W. E. Lindsey has just completed the lettering and ornamental work on a monument of blue marble. This marble is of excellent quality, fine grain, and susceptible of a high degree of polish. It is the only marble from the Pacific Coast that received a gold medal at the World's Fair.—Carson News.

This marble was taken from the Antelope quarry near Coleville, in Mono county, and was exhibited at the World's Fair in the Nevada building, and Nevada, instead of California, received credit for it. The Mono county marble is considered the finest in the world.

The Supreme Court has decided in a Butte county case that the County Assessors are required to pay their deputies out of their salaries.

NEW TO-DAY.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS, And will be conducted first class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
[my19 tf]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1894, the Sheriff of Mono County, California, duly assigned to the undersigned, the duly elected and qualified Assignee of the estate of THOMAS WARD and ARCHIE McNARB, insolvent debtors, all of the property, both real and personal, of said insolvent debtors.

All persons having claims against said Insolvent debtors are required within 30 days from date of this publication, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and verified by the oath of the creditor, to the undersigned at my place of business, to wit: the Sheriff's Office, at the Court House, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Dated May 5th, 1894.

M. P. HAYES,
Assignee of the Estate of Thomas Ward and Archie McNabb, Insolvent Debtors, &c.
WM. O. PARKER, Attorney for Assignee.

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.
ap14-tc

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ADALINE EGGLESTON, DECeased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 5th day of April, 1894.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased.
[ap7-4w]

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, MAUDE B. DAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, without any cause what ever, and against my wishes and without my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY
Dated March 24th, 1894. mh24-3m

It is difficult to keep run of the Industrial armies, so called, but they are all having a hard time of it, and many of the better class in them are deserting and getting work. In the West and northwest some of the train stealers are having a taste of Uncle Sam's power, a large number having been arrested by U. S. Marshals.

A fire Tuesday night in Boston destroyed 137 buildings involving a great loss of lives, over forty children being missing. 437 families were burned out, and 2,500 persons are homeless.

NEW TO-DAY.

1776. 1894.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT

BRYANT'S HALL.

GRAND BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL,

PROGRAM LATER.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 10, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diploma will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.
English Literature.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Laws.

CORNELIA RICHARDS.
my12-td Superintendent of Schools.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

NOTICE

TO

LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
ap7 Tax Collector.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
420 of Mono County, Cal.

Fresno has another sensation connected with the Heath trial. It is charged that an attempt has been made to poison Mrs. Palmer, who was brought into Court on a cot at Heath's last trial to testify. The Grand Jury is investigating it.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

AT

CAMP Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT ... In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

... I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water) the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one-fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California.

REDUCED RATES.

Camper's Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding-chairs etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.
or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME

AND

CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA, (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 420. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive pedal attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 420. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS. WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean. Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL YALE.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my26-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

1 pe Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 85 from Bodie),

J. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

42-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.
[je10 tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

YOU

SHOULD TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

AT

$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 19, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

W. Matson, of Reddy, Campbell & Matson, San Francisco, arrived on Sunday last on business in the Superior Court.

Harry Branch has been here this week.

Mrs. Libbie Huntoon arrived home from Bodie on Wednesday.

Harvey Boone, wife and child have returned from the Fair, having had an enjoyable trip.

Mr. Cole has gone to the Fair.

Willie Sinclair and wife have returned from Bishop.

Chas. W. Rickey, son of Thos. B. Rickey, was here last week. He is traveling for a barbed wire firm

Frank Wederts returned from Bishop on Monday.

Mrs. Paul W. Bennett and daughter have arrived at Independence, where Mr. Bennett has again made his home.

Mrs. J. Langrell was over from Bodie on Monday.

L. W. Dechambeau, of Lundy, was here this week.

Rev. Mr. Vandeventer, Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, arrived from Reno on Wednesday, held services here that night, and went to Bodie on Thursday.

J. J. McBride, of Benton, is in town.

Arthur Reading came in from Bodie last evening.

Willie Butler came in from Mono Lake last evening, with his big team, on his way to Carson.

NO APPOINTING.—The Delegates to the Republican State Convention under the call of the State Central Committee must be elected at a primary election, and not appointed by the County Committee. This order of the State Committee will make the State Convention a more representative body than we have been in the habit of having when three-quarters of the County Central Committees appointed delegates to suit themselves to carry out their particular wishes in the selection of candidates, etc.—In the present case the Committee can only appoint when some precinct fails to elect a delegate after an election has been ordered. The Central Committee of this county should meet at once and order an election, as the Convention will meet in one month from to-day—19th of June. The Committee is as follows:

Antelope—W. T. Barnes, C. W. Rickey.
Benton Wm. Shimmin.
Bodie—N. W. Boyd, L Bell, Dr. T. A Keebles, T. H. Leggett, E. L. Reese, J. W. Moyle, and Sam. Tyack.
Bridgeport—W. T. Elliott, Chairman: Frank E. Hunewill, Secretary; M. M Waltze.
Mono Lake—J. G. Thompson.
Lundy—A. L. Butterfield, A. A. Travis
Clinton—A. P. Sayre.

SHEEP.—A band of sheep, the first of the season, passed our office on Tuesday last. They are beginning to arrive in other portions of the county. Our local sheep owners, who wintered in Inyo county, are back. They lost hundreds of head of their old stock, by cold and poison, and nearly all their lambs

---

COLD AND SNOW.—This week opened rough in a climatic point of view. It blew cold on Sunday, and Monday and Tuesday were terrors for May days. The wind blew heavily from the South-west, West, and North, alternately, and snow fell Monday night, it being freezing cold on Tuesday morning, with a stiff cold wind all day.

MEMORIAL DAY.—The Bridgeport members of Hancock Post, G. A. R., will properly observe the Memorial Day at home. It is proposed to have services in Bryant's Hall before the decoration of the graves.—On the 29th there will be a gathering of the young folks to pick flowers—a sort of picnic for the little folks.

ANOTHER CONCERT.—The Choir will give another pleasing concert at the School House on next Wednesday evening, when there will be no religious services, as Rev. Mr. Peck will not be here. A good program is being prepared, and we trust there will be a good attendance.

AGAIN OPEN.—Stewart Kirkwood has reopened the Wolverine Saloon, corner of Main and Sinclair streets, and will keep the best of everything usually found in a first class saloon. See his advertisement under "New To-day"

TRIAL SET.—On Monday the trial of Melly for shooting McKenzie at Bodie some time ago was set for June 16, when Hon. P. Reddy will be here to defend him.

PENSIONS GRANTED.—Pensions have been allowed to the minor children of the late Charles Schumin.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House on Monday evening to make arrangements for a proper observance of the Fourth of July. A. C. Folger was called to the Chair, and C. L. Hayes appointed Secretary. On motion of L. A. Murphey it was resolved to celebrate the day with the usual literary exercises at Bryant's Hall, sports in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening, after which the meeting adjourned. At the adjourned meeting last night, the following Committees were appointed:

General Arrangements—Hon. W. H. Virden, A. F. Bryant, W. O. Parker, L. A. Murphey, and E. E. Kirkwood.

Music—R. G. Patterson, W. O. Parker, and Mrs. S. A. Hopkins.

Literary Exercises—C. L. Hayes, J. D. Murphey, M. P. Hayes, W. O. Parker, Mrs. J. A. Brown.

Decorations—M. M. Waltze, Geo. Kirkwood, Thos. Coyle, W. Cargell, Mrs. M. J. Cody, Mrs. L. C. Brandon, Miss Gertie Towle.

Finance—D. Hays, R. Whitford, E. E. Kirkwood.

Sports—W. P. Brandon, Stewart Kirkwood, L. A. Murphey.

Ball.—R. G. Patterson, Geo Kirkwood, W. Butler C. E. Day, James Logan.

Salutes—C. W. Sheridan, M. P. Hayes, Thos. Coyle, J. Westwood, Geo. Vansickle, S. A. Hopkins.

The meeting adjourned till Thursday evening next to hear reports of Committees.

MILK HOUSE BURNED.—The fine dairy house at C. M. Stewart's ranch, three miles north of town, caught fire and was totally destroyed about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. As usual they made a fire in the stove and went to the house, some distance off, to supper, and were eating when the fire was discovered. It burned so quickly that no one could enter the building to save anything. A large number of our citizens rode out as soon as the smoke was seen and did good service in putting out fires in the fences and round about, caused by cinders. They had considerable butter on hand, and a great quantity of milk, several fine churns, and everything necessary for dairy purposes, all lost. The building was insured in a San Francisco Company for $300, but it will not near cover the loss.

SONORA ROAD.—Last week a couple of sheepmen, with horses, came in over the Sonora road, and on Saturday last, J. W. Crawford and Mat. Kelly arrived from Sonora, having made the trip on foot in three days. They report the snow belt extending about eight miles west of the Summit, and down to the old Leavitt station on this side, and, on an average, about 8 feet deep, and very soft. Several bands of sheep are on the way over.

THE PICNIC.—The Sunday School picnic last Saturday was a grand success. The attendance was large, and the ladies had prepared an abundance of good things to eat. Three tables were required to feed the throng, and even after all had all their appetites would stand there was enough left to feed a hundred more mouths. All returned home at nightfall highly delighted with their outing, and in the evening had a dance at Bryant's Hall.

FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. R. A. Leale has just returned from San Francisco with a most beautiful lot of hats and bonnets.—She will be in Bridgeport on the 19th and 20th, to-day and to-morrow, and kindly invites the ladies to call and see them.—They are the prettiest and most fashionable hats ever brought to Mono county.

WELL PLEASED.—Rev. Mr. Vandeventer favored our people with a fine discourse at the School House on Wednesday evening on the works of God, the "Great Builder." It was listened to with great attention, and was one of the most pleasing and interesting discourses our people have listened to in many a day.

TO CAMPERS.—We call attention to those who contemplate camping out this Summer to the advertisement of the Southern Pacific Co. Our readers on the other side of the mountains will find the Shasta county a grand place for camping, where fish and game are in abundance.

THUNDER STORM.—Yesterday afternoon we had a thunder storm with considerable rain. It stormed much more in the mountains, where the rain is needed to bring up the grass.

FREIGHT.—George Peeler arrived from Carson on Tuesday with a load of goods for A. F. Bryant.

MORE.—Foster says we may look for another storm on Monday or Tuesday.

ICE CREAM.—Mrs. S. A. Hopkins will have ice cream at her parlor to-morrow.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The annual Conference of the Nevada Mission will be held in Quincy, Plumas county, Aug. 23d. Bishop Fitzgerald presiding.

Another large fire in Boston on Thursday.

Points About California and Her Amiable People.

Plenty of Rare Sights for the Tourist But He Must Pay Well to See Them—Where the Zones Are Very Close Together.

Take your average Californian and you will find him to be an amiable creature. Distance lends no enchantment in his case. You have got to meet the fellow on his own soil to get thoroughly acquainted with him and learn to admire all the good traits he has stored away in his well-nourished frame. There is nothing mean or small about the average Californian, says the Chicago Herald. He lives well, sleeps well and dresses in good taste. He likes legitimate sport and is a keen critic at the theater. He doesn't nourish a throbbing love for Chinamen, and he looks with suspicion on bank notes and gold and silver certificates. He prefers to collect and pay his debts in coin, and considers a penny as a sort of tramp in our monetary system.

It rains in San Francisco during the winter months—not every day, perhaps, but possibly nine or ten times a week. But the average Californian doesn't appear to notice the precipitation until he meets a friend from the east. Then he begins to apologize something after this fashion:

"How do you like this country? Ever in California before? This rain is something unusual. Thursday was as clear as a bell. Sorry it is so disagreeable. Spring is quite as backward this year as some merchants I know are in their payments." Then you laugh and stoop to let the water run off your hat.

"But," the average Californian will continue, "this fog in the morning means a clear afternoon. Never knew it to fail. Will you bury your beak in a glass of wine?"

There is the apologetic humanitarian for you. You can find him almost anywhere in San Francisco. He knows that fogs and rainstorms are as prevalent in his town during the months of November, December, January and February as they are in the web-footed state of Oregon. Yet when approached by the tourist he manifests the most acute astonishment at such climatic eccentricities. So thoroughly addicted is the average Californian to this harmless and amusing form of tergiversation that he at once impresses you with the belief that he actually thinks he is telling the truth, and that the doleful surprise he manifests is thoroughly conscientious.

Things grow very large the moment you leave the Mojave desert, with its bristling, stunted palms and miles and miles of sage brush. Just take a ride with a Los Angeles man through the San Gabriel valley, if you doubt this assertion. Let him do the talking. He is sure to keep you thinking. This is about the way he rattles along:

"Peach trees? No; that's a prune orchard. Why, last year Mr. So-and-So gathered six thousand tons of prunes off these trees. Why, sir, the crop was so heavy that he had to hire men to saw off the branches to preserve the trunks of the trees. Oh, but this country is a-coming. You can't stop her. Just look at these mountains. They are fifteen miles from town and you can't touch the land for less than five hundred dollars an acre. Look at that dirt. Raise anything here. This soil is blacker than Puget sound and richer than Baldwin. It's a great country. Why, it's different from anything on earth. Here the squirrels build their nests in the ground and rats live in trees that shed their bark instead of their leaves. See that orchard over there? Fifteen years ago it was covered with sage brush. Now there are eighteen thousand orange trees in that tract of land, and the fruit the wind alone blows off would pave every road and path in Golden Gate park. What do you think of our women? Not so pretty as they are in 'Frisco, eh? I will tell you why. It's the climate. Up there they have more moisture in the air and that softens the complexion. Here it's dry the year round and that is why the faces of our women look harsher. But it's a good country, isn't it? What do you think of it anyhow?"

And so this man of Los Angeles will talk and talk until the sun goes down in the ocean with a sizzle. But California has everything to brag about, and the visitor can afford to stand this good-natured hyperbole. The state is bigger than the combined area of the commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware. It is a thousand miles long. From the Mexican line to the boundary of Oregon the distance is as great as that which separates New York city from Chicago. It is a state where the zones are so closely wedded that the visitor may pick strawberries one moment and half an hour later enjoy a sleigh ride on the flat top of a mountain. It is a land filled with flowers, fruits and birds, and just enough snow and ice to drape in glittering passementerie the purple peaks and savage cataracts to the north.

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ALPINE.—The Genoa Courier says that a San Francisco mining expert has been at Markleeville looking at some mining property and seemed favorably impressed, and has been interviewing teamsters in regard to hauling in machinery. We should suppose enough machinery could be found in that vicinity.

Judge Arnot will return home as soon as the Placerville road is open.

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desires the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of Art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expenses of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

The CHRONICLE-UNION is in receipt of several copies of the above pictures and they are truly "Gems of Art."

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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SOCIAL PRIVILEGES.

What "Gentlemen" Are Permitted to Do in Europe.

They Need Not Pay Tradesmen's Bills, But They Must Play Cards Fairly—Some Queer Notions of Honor Among the "Bloods."

There are many things which it appears a gentleman may do nowadays in Europe without incurring the loss of his right to that designation by society or forfeiting what the latter regards as his "honor," says a writer in the New York Tribune. Thus he may avoid paying his creditors, provided they are tradespeople or friends, who, instead of being content with his plighted word, have accepted the additional security of a promissory note. Indeed, the passing of any paper between creditor and debtor is held to remove the obligation from the list of debts of honor and places it among the so-called "trades-debts," the nonpayment of which involves no loss of "gentilhommerie" or of "honor." Debts of honor, that is to say, loans based merely upon verbal obligations and bets, must be paid at all cost, according to the ethics governing the "code of honor," even if the debtor has to obtain the money by means of methods which verge not only upon the dishonorable, but even the criminal. It is for this reason that we sometimes hear of young men going to the length of stealing their mother's jewels or forging the name of their nearest and dearest relatives, as did the eldest son of an English peer the other day, for the sake of paying their debts of honor, failing which, they can no longer hope to retain the social status of a gentleman. One has heard of men committing suicide, like young Count Aloys Hardegg a few weeks since at Vienna, and the last marquis of Hastings, years ago in London, because they were unable to pay their "debts of honor," but one has never heard of a gentleman taking his own life because he could not pay his tailor.

Connection with a divorce suit, far from detracting from the "status of a gentleman," is, on the contrary, rather a feather in his cap, excepting in cases where the co-respondent prefers to speak the truth and acknowledge his guilt rather than perjure himself in the witness box "like a gentleman." The most mortal of all sins in the eyes of society, the one that entails above everything else the forfeiture of the title of gentleman and of all honor is unfair play at cards; and it is no secret that the majority of the great families in Europe would infinitely prefer to have a murderer among their relatives than a man convicted of the offense which resulted in the social ostracism of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of the duke of Roxeburghe's son-in-law, George Russell, and of Major Hon. Walter Harbord, brother of Lord Suffield. These perhaps are the principal things which a "gentleman" and "a man of honor" may and may not do according to the tenets of old world society. The latter may be summed up in brief as the payment of debts of honor, reticence with regard to all "affairs de coeur" and playing fairly at cards. Provided a man does not break these three commandments he may commit every other sin with impunity, and if only he be of gentle birth his shortcomings will be regarded merely in the light of venal eccentricities.

BIG HATS AT THE OPERA.

Some Snappy Talk at a Recent Charity Performance in New York.

In the course of its recent engagement in New York the Abbey-Grau Opera company gave a performance in aid of the unemployed. The seats were sold at auction, high prices being obtained, and a tremendous audience assembled on the evening of the performance. Several good stories are told regarding the evening's entertainment and the audience by a correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut. A lady in the balcony wore a prodigious hat, with a still more prodigious feather in it. Another lady sitting behind her expostulated, declaring that the hat and feather shut her out from a view of the stage. The hat wearer proving obdurate, the sufferer called to an usher and remarked: "We paid six dollars for our seats and not for a back view of that feather. If you don't make that woman remove her hat I'll sue the opera house." The usher's polite remonstrances induced the offender to remove the feather, but she sat through the performance with her big hat on.

Another lady, also with a big hat, was appealed to by one who sat behind her to remove it in order that the stage might become visible. She smiled sweetly and replied that she would love to oblige the ladies behind, but unfortunately couldn't as her hair wasn't properly done up. "That will not matter," said the protesting lady, in a loud voice; "I'm not particular. You may take your hair off, too."

It Looked That Way.

Whoever has seen the Washington monument in Baltimore, with the crouching bronze lion at its base, will appreciate the story they tell about the rustic hunter on his first visit to town. He scanned the shaft for some time, running his eye from the base to the point on which the statue stood and back again, and then fastened his gaze on the crouching lion, as if fascinated. His lips parted, and his city friends drew near to hear his criticism. At last out came the words: "By Jinks, he's got the old man treed, that's all."

A Monster Balloon.

The largest balloon in the world has been constructed at Hollowpy, near London, England. It is a sphere of 87.34 feet diameter, has a capacity of over 100,000 cubic feet, weighs one and a quarter tons, and will lift an additional weight of a ton. It is to be used for the purpose of obtaining continuous meteorological observations for a period of six days without descending. It has been successfully tested.

RIGHT TO SHOOT BURGLARS.

Some Late Court Decisions About the Defense of Property.

The right of a householder to shoot at a fleeing burglar has been discussed recently in several newspapers and legal periodicals.

A correspondent of the London Times says he saw burglars escaping from his house after stealing some plate, and he fired two shots after them. Later in the night he met one of the burglars and secured some of the stolen silver. He would then have shot at the burglar running away with the remaining booty if he had not left his revolver at home.

The correspondent afterward doubted whether he had the legal right to use his weapon when the burglar was running away, and he consulted two or three judges who were his friends. He was advised that he might shoot a burglar fleeing in the dark to prevent his escape from arrest.

In an English court recently a householder was tried for assault on the complaint of a self-confessed burglar, whom he discovered in his kitchen and whom he shot in the body. The burglar in his testimony appeared to think that the householder took an unfair advantage in firing from a dark room into the kitchen, where the thief was pursuing his occupation by candlelight. The judge, however, directed an acquittal.

The Pennsylvania supreme court has reversed the conviction of manslaughter in the case of a Waynesburg citizen who shot and killed a thief as he was leaving his stable. The burglar had stolen a part of a set of harness from the stable on a previous night, and had promised to deliver the rest of it to an intending purchaser, and so returned to the stable to complete the theft.

The citizen called on the thief to stop, and fired a shot in the air. The thief turned and seized the householder, who then again discharged the revolver, inflicting a fatal wound.

A Pennsylvania jury on some peculiar theory convicted the defendant, but the supreme court intimated that he had a right to pursue and arrest the thief.

THE PAWNING HABIT.

Once Contracted It Is Difficult to Overcome.

"Pawnbroking is a habit," said one who sits under the shadow of the three balls to a Buffalo Express representative. "Yes, mostly a habit. The patent medicine habit is nothing to it. After anybody has hung up something with me a few times he's pretty sure to become a regular customer. He does business with me just like clockwork after that; always goes broke just so long before pay day.

"Two of the best people I have are husband and wife, and neither knows that the other ever heard of such a thing as hocking a watch. I know that from the way they acted, and I was pretty much surprised one day when the woman brought in the pawn ticket for her husband's watch. She didn't look as if anything unusual had happened, and I sized up the situation and gave her her own watch instead. That was what she wanted. Next day the husband came in with the ticket for his wife's watch. I gave him his own and he never knew the difference. You see they had hidden their tickets in the same place. They have brought the watches around promptly ever since, which they wouldn't have done by any manner of means if I hadn't had my wits about me. Now, one of those church pawnbrokers down in New York wouldn't have known enough to do that, and would have lost two good customers as well as made trouble in an estimable family. It takes brains to run my business."

PIGTAIL DECORATIONS.

Greatest Honor That the Sultan Confers Upon His Wives.

It is only on rare and special occasions that ladies are permitted to visit the sultan's harem; it is considered a very great privilege, and few beneath the rank of an ambassadress can ever aspire to it.

There are a great number of ladies in the harem, some of them being very beautiful. Each has her own allowance for dress and other expenses, and the young and pretty women generally get all their clothes from Paris, though many are still content with the old-fashioned Turkish dress, which is not unlike our own tea gowns.

They wear no veils in the house, and they usually wear their hair in short loose curls, upon which is often worn a smart little toque ornamented with jewels or a white aigrette.

The great distinction which they all covet is the decoration of "the three tails," which is only conferred on the greatest ladies of the palace or some special favorite. These tails are composed of plaited hair, not unlike the Chinese pigtail, though shorter, as it only reaches a little below the waist.

To have even one of these tails is a great honor, while the bestowal of all three will go far to make the recipient a proud and happy woman for life.

An Invincible Regiment.

Napoleon expended during the wars of the consulate and the empire one million seven hundred thousand men. Visiting the battlefield of Magdeburg, and struck by the number of dead which lay around some of his soldiers, he said to Count Rapp: "What is the regiment that has fought so well?" and upon the reply: "The Thirty-second," stopped and said, meditatively: "How does it still survive? I have killed so much of that regiment, in Italy, in Egypt and everywhere, that there ought to be no more of it left."

Lincoln's Laugh.

Senator Voorhees says of Lincoln: "He had a great laugh—a high, musical tenor; and when he had listened to or told a story which particularly pleased him, he would walk up and down the room, with one hand on the small of his back and the other rubbing his hair in all directions, and make things ring with laughter."

A RECORD-BREAKING YEAR.

Grasshoppers in February, Snow in June and Hard Times All the While.

According to old weather records kept in Bennington, Vt., the month of February, 1842, was decidedly tropical as compared with the current month, which some regard as unusually mild. The record quoted by the Troy Times states that in the early part of the month in that year there was little frost in the ground and showers were frequent. The Vermont State Banner—now the Bennington Banner—says that on the 3d of the month Mr. Ford brought into the office a handful of grasshoppers. Squirrels had made their appearance and it was reported that frogs had been seen in the ponds. Rev. E. W Hooker, D. D., pastor of the old First church at Bennington Center, became alarmed over such continued mild weather for this latitude and predicted that dire results would follow, and to the credulous it subsequently seemed as though the good doctor's words had the ring of prophecy in them. But, though the morning rose bright and sunny and a south wind blew soft and springlike, few hearts expanded with the sunshine of happiness. The scarcity of money was unexampled. Nothing but due bills were in circulation. The laboring man could find little or nothing to do, and he seldom heard the ring of coin or the rustle of a bank note. June 11 of the same year there was a blustering snow-storm, the snow falling to the depth of three inches. June 14 there was a slight frost, and at subsequent periods in the same month the weather was so severe that ice formed a half inch thick. A breath of icy wind swept through the valley. All vegetables, except those of the most hardy sort, were cut down. Many remembered Dr. Hooker's words, and some thought the bad weather was a judgment sent upon them for finding fault with the times. In that year one of the largest establishments the town ever had, the Bennington Furnace company, failed, owing to the unprecedentedly low price of pig iron and the fear of the Walker tariff, which was finally embodied in law in 1842. A large amount was owed to employes, and that was an important factor in adding to the general distress. Again, the people were laboring under an unwholesome excitement owing to the second advent doctrine as held and preached by Rev. William Miller. A few weeks previous to 1842 the Bank of Bennington had failed and the loss to the people was considerable. Without work or money and the belief by many of the world's coming to an end in 1843 men found it hard to face their lives. But the crops of 1842 were good in spite of killing frosts in June, though the hard times continued with varying intensity for many years.

PROMOTED BY HIS HORSE.

What a Swedish Cavalryman Owed to a Runaway While Fighting for Germany.

James Byrne is a Swede who has bumped around all parts of the world for twenty-five years, and he landed at St. Louis the other day direct from bombarded Rio. The story of his life, however, occurred during the Franco-Prussian war. He was fighting on the German side as a cavalryman, says the Republic. One day during a hot conflict the cavalry came to the top of a hill, and on the crest of another hill, across a deep ravine, the French had planted a battery. Suddenly Byrne's horse reared and jumped and started down the hill toward the ravine on a dead run. Byrne tried to check the frightened animal, but found that it had taken the bit in its mouth and was wholly unmanageable. Down the hill, across the ravine and up the hill on the opposite side the horse sped on like a streak of lightning. The French battery began belching out shot and shell, and Byrne then realized that a runaway horse was carrying him right into the mouth of hades. As the cannon boomed the screaming shells whizzed by the head of poor Byrne, but some unseen hand of fate prevented them from harming either himself or his horse. As the horse dashed up the hill to the very mouth of a cannon Byrne concluded to make the best of a dangerous predicament, and drew his saber for self-defense. He was surprised to see the Frenchmen leave their battery and flee like panic-stricken sheep. But Byrne understood the situation when he looked backward and saw his comrades dashing up the hill on their horses. Byrne dismounted and held one of the enemy's guns as the prize he had captured. When the other cavalrymen came up he found out that they did not know his horse had run away, but thought it was personal bravery on his part, and that he had urged his horse to make this mad race into the "jaws of death." Did Byrne tell them that this bravery had been forced upon him? Well, hardly. Byrne accepted congratulations and said nothing. He was promoted to a captaincy, and all because of his runaway horse. If he had not made that ride the troops of cavalry would never have attempted it.

Wouldn't Have the Pig.

Although the court of Austria is commonly known as the most aristocratic in Europe, no monarch is easier to reach than Emperor Francis Joseph. He has certain audience days when any of his subjects, high as well as low, are permitted to call to discuss with him any affairs which they choose. At the last reception of this kind an old peasant, who wished to secure the intervention of his majesty in a lawsuit, appeared at the Hofburg with a little pig one month old in her arms. As she entered the palace, the master of ceremonies told her she must leave the pig behind. She insisted upon carrying it, however, saying that it was a present for her "good emperor." It was with great difficulty that the squealing animal was taken from her arms. The woman had her interview, but was obliged, much to her sorrow, to carry the pig back to her home. She could not understand why his majesty would not accept presents of that kind from his subjects.

AMUSING BLUNDERS.

Desperate Situations of Diffident Young Orators.

Some amusing examples of unintentional transpositions are given in a recently-published collection of "Bulls and Blunders." Slips of the kind usually result from nervousness rather than from ignorance, but it is a question which was responsible in the case of the pompous colored preacher who told his flock that it was "easier for a camel to go through the knee of an idol than for a rich man to enter Heaven."

Not so in the case of the courtly and cultivated George William Curtis, who, it is said, was so overcome with stage fright when he commenced his first lecture that instead of the reference to the bottomless pit which he intended to make, he astonished his hearers by beginning tremulously:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the pittomless bott—!"

The crowning specimen of ludicrous helplessness in the face of elusive syllables is that of the unfortunate speaker who, at a pathetic point of his address, when his hero was about to undergo a heartrending parting from home and friends, uttered, in his most melting voice:

"Biddy, diddy—"

He stopped confused; flushed, set his mouth and tried again, with a difficult resumption of the interrupted pathos:

"Diddy, biddy—"

Something was wrong still. He grew scarlet, perspired, and gasped forth a third attempt, not more intelligible. His hearers could none of them interpret it. It might be High German, or it might be a Mother Goose refrain:

"Diddy, hiddy, biddy doo!"

The situation was desperate; but the persistent orator rallied, paused until he had fully recovered his self-control, and trying once more, with slow utterance and distinct enunciation, conquered at length the simple phrase which had overthrown him. He said:

"Did he bid adieu?"

ODD BOX OFFICE RECEIPTS.

Pigs, Poultry, Cocoanuts and Fruit in Payment for a Concert in the Pacific.

There is no more interesting subject of study than currency. People do not realize how difficult it would be to get along without it. Some years ago, says a writer in the Washington Star, Mlle. Zelle, of the Theater Lyrique, at Paris, on a professional tour around the world, gave a concert at the Society islands, in the South Pacific. It was arranged that in payment for an air from "Norma" and three or four other selections she was to get one-third of the receipts. Her share consisted of 3 pigs, 23 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts and considerable quantities of bananas, lemons and oranges. The live stock and produce would have represented a value of about 4,000 francs in the markets of her native city, but it was hardly practicable to dispose of the former off-hand and the latter had to be fed to the pigs and poultry. A joint stock company, known as the African Barter company, limited, now existing in London, carries on a great business on the west coast of Africa entirely by bartering European manufactures for palm oil, gold dust, ivory, coffee, gum and other raw products. Eggs have been in circulation in lieu of money in the Alpine villages of Switzerland. Nails have been similarly employed in Scotland, dried codfish in Newfoundland, whales' teeth in the Fiji islands, mats of rice straw in Angola, salt in Abyssinia, beeswax in Sumatra, red feathers in the isles of the Pacific, tea in Tartary and iron hoes in Madagascar. A century ago tobacco was made legal tender in Virginia. When women were imported into that colony for wives for the settlers 100 pounds of tobacco per head was charged for them, the price being subsequently raised to 150 pounds.

A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

An Old Lady's Story of Being Held in Washington's Arms.

In Dr. Mines' volume of reminiscences, "A Tour Around New York," the author devotes a paragraph to the attractions of Battery park, and adds a pleasing little story of a time before his own:

I remember a dear old lady who loved to talk about this park and told of the people she had met here and the scenes she had witnessed; and of these one man and one morning's adventure stood out most prominently.

A little thing in white, her nurse had brought her to the park to witness a civic ceremony, and the crowd prevented her from obtaining a good view of the pageant.

As, with a child's impatience, she tried to press through the throng, a tall and handsome elderly gentleman clad in a suit of black velvet and with a dress sword at his side, stooped down to her, inquired pleasantly about her trouble, and then lifted her upon his shoulder and held her there until the procession had passed.

Delighted with what she saw, the child thought little about the gentleman who had brushed away her trouble, but thanked him when he released her with a kiss and set her down upon the ground. As he moved away, the nurse, in an awestruck voice asked the child if she knew whose arms had held her, and then told her that it was President Washington. The little eyes watched him out of sight, and never forgot his stately appearance.

I think dear old Mrs. Atterbury was prouder of having been the heroine of this incident than of all the social honors that afterward fell to her lot.

The German Wife-Beater.

In Germany when a man is convicted of beating his wife he is allowed to continue his work, is looked after by the police, and arrested every Saturday and locked up until Monday morning, when he is again delivered over to his employer. His wages are given to his wife. If he won't work he is taken to jail, where he has to work harder than outside.

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